

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1780.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER. No. II.

*To friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey,
The rich man's joys encrease, the poor's decay,
Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand,
Between a splendid and an happy land.*

GOLDSMITH.

IN my former number I took the liberty of supposing three different reasons for the silence I have mentioned; I shall now take a more particular view of each of them separately, and divide the subject of this and the following number into three parts. In the first place I shall consider what it can be that should make them afraid of offending, and endeavour to convince them that this fear is without any real foundation. Secondly, I shall speak with regard to the effects that inattention in the multitude may have upon them; and thirdly, I shall examine into their reasons for being disheartened at beholding the progress of vice among their brethren.

The fears of man always must have some foundation, either real or imaginary, and I would beg leave to ask those writers, what foundation their's arise from? Are they not founded on too great a desire for your own preservation? If so, your wisdom will doubtless inform you, that it is now time to give your thoughts and your actions another turn;—generously disdain to be one moment silent while there is the least prospect of doing good by your writing. If you look upon it to be dangerous for a man to speak the religious sentiments of his heart, manifest your greatness of soul, by preferring the public good to private conveniences; and though you may be opposed by the unwise, or persecuted by the wicked, yet remember the saying of one who was tried as in the seven times heated furnace of affliction, and could, in the height of his distresses, say, with a heavenly joy, "once was I young, but now I am old, yet I never saw the righteous forsaken." Remember this, and you will be emboldened to walk with resolution in those paths that heaven shall point out to you—not elevated by the smiles, nor depressed with the frowns and the threats of mortals, but by cheerfully embracing every opportunity of testifying your zeal for the honour of your God, and the welfare of your country. Your chiefest desire is to convert the sinner from sin to righteousness, and that you are above, very far above the powers of envy and malice, having all your views to extend beyond the gloomy province of dull mortality; and while you are in pursuit of those great and generous intentions, bear in mind the saying of a great man, whose example is well worthy of your imitation.—"They that are wise shall be as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars."

But perhaps they do not altogether arise from this source, it would indeed be derogatory from the greatness of a good man to have it said, that self preservation should sway his actions,—what then can they arise from?—Tell me, ye enlightened souls! tell me, is it from the continual conduct of those among us who have never yet been made acquainted with the inestimable advantages arising from a religious life?—Is it this they originate from? Is it from this consideration that your pens are neglected? If so, reason will convince you of your mistake, and that your fears are erected on an imaginary basis; for what will be more likely to bring them willing to be made disciples of Jesus, all whose "paths are paths of peace," than your examples and precepts? and I hope you do not think them so abandoned and lost to all sense of honour, as willfully to injure you when you are aiming at their good: If you do imagine this to be the case, I cannot suffer the opinion to remain uncontradicted;—my love for them will not allow me to be silent while they are under the imputation of guilt, until I clear them, or am myself convinced that they are guilty.

Every man must in some measure be acquainted with the value of religion, and though all are not in possession of so large a portion of it as they ought, yet I would willingly hope there is not one among us, who desires to be called an American, that can think of casting so great a reproach on the name, as to let his words or actions stand in opposition to the immortal happiness of his neighbour;—none but what would be glad to see religion flourish in others,—and not one, if he knew what reflection was, but would shudder at the thought of warring against heaven and incurring the displeasure of his Maker: There is not a man of sense that will oppose you, nor one of any feeling that dare oppress you. For the truth of what I allege I appeal to them—I appeal to you, my generous countrymen!—hoping that the secret sentiments of your hearts will correspond with what I assert in your favour, and praying that your future conduct may give a strong and powerful sanction to all my assertions on your behalf:—I say I appeal to you—can you think of opposing such men and such measures? Can you, who have so strenuously insisted upon having liberty yourselves, who have fought for it, and sacrificed your every endearment in life beside to gain it,—can you now harbour the thought of depriving others of that richest of jewels? Can you be so unmindful of the honour that should always be due to the name—the glorious name of a free-born American, as to tarnish its lustre with the tears of your brethren caused by oppression? Can you be so inattentive to your own present and future happiness—so inattentive to the friendly admonitions of your own hearts,

and so lost to reason itself, as to act in direct opposition to the laws of your Creator? Or can you, who have so zealously opposed tyranny, and so valiantly fought against oppression from a distant country, and in that opposition have sacrificed many brave men and mountains of treasure on the shrine of untutored liberty—can you even think of so greatly offending the manes of those departed heroes who have fallen, as to suffer cruelty to set her foot among us, or allow oppression to lift up her head in America? Give me leave to assure you, if this ever comes to be the case you will no longer be the favourites of heaven,—you will no longer be entitled to the sweet benevolence of the protecting skies;—excellency, with all her richest ornaments round her, shall fly away far from our borders, and perfection in America be seen no more:—All your grandeur will then end in anarchy and confusion; the powers of heaven will unanimously declare a lasting war against you, and even the blood of those liberal patriots who have died for you will fly as witnesses before you to judgment. You cannot, you will not be so ungrateful as to disturb, by any action of yours, the tranquility of those happy shades in elysium, who would blush to hear of your doing any thing unworthy of the dignity that they were desirous of raising you and posterity to;—your own benevolent and tender feelings will tell you that you cannot, without acting contrary to what you know of right and wrong, and in a manner dishonourable to your country and to humanity.

You may probably find your indignation to arise when you see attempts made to injure your characters; but remember, that to check your passions is acting the part of wise men, and carrying yourselves above common insults is shewing your greatness of mind: I say you may be aggravated at such attempts, but can you, my grateful countrymen, be offended at those who are endeavouring to reform your manners and refine your understandings; who are seeking your earthly and heavenly happiness by a continual performance of those worthy obligations required of every good christian; and who, instead of injuring your characters, are, by their works, trying to raise them to that pitch of unspotted greatness, becoming the elevated station of our country? Can you oppose such, or endure to see them oppressed? No, let it never be said that you are so unwise, but let the name of every American be handed without aully or a stain down to future ages, that they may not want for examples that deserve to be imitated by them.

Are you not now persuaded, ye friends to mental improvement!—are you not fully persuaded that your apprehensions with regard to danger were wrong? and that you have long been depriving your friends, your neighbours and your countrymen of advantages the most valuable, and keeping from them a large fund of treasure—treasure that would be far more precious than the golden wedge of Ophir, and of more real service than all the Babylonish garments that dark dissimulation hath ever brought forth to cloak the base conduct of her votaries?

If the situation of the minds of the people makes it dangerous speaking or writing with freedom, who will be more likely to make them better and banish this evil from us than you? certainly it is an evil that ought to be drove with contempt from all governments; and it is an undoubted truth, that it will not be encouraged in any country, except where the rulers thereof are desirous of establishing the ruinous standard of horrid despotism. If you see this evil, why do you not make some attempts to mend it? Why are you not willing to expose yourselves for the good of others? Rouse yourselves from the lethargic state in which you have too long remained!—Rouse and step forth, and, with that firmness becoming a philosopher, resolutely endeavour to remove not only every evil but every appearance of evil that you may see among the inhabitants of these United States, that thereby you may have the reward of peace in your own breasts,—that you may gain the applause of all your virtuous readers,—that you may, when the trumpet of God shall sound the solemn alarm for all to appear before him, be prepared to approach his throne and receive the lasting laurels of victorious virtue,—and for the perpetuation of your memory on earth, when your bodies are laid in their silent tombs, each of your monuments may have the following line inscribed on it, at the sight of which the hearts of your posterity shall glow with delight,

"His Country call'd the generous Patriot forth."

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1780.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negroe man, called NED, about five feet ten inches high, had been wounded in the left hand, which is healed, but he has not the proper use of it; he is apt to get drunk, has remarkable large feet, and speaks very quick. Whoever apprehends said Negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW KENNEDY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a bright bay HORSE, one white foot, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 13, 1780.

DAVID LOCKARD.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Ship, or Vessel called the LADY MARGARET, and her Cargo, Alexander Huie, late Master, burthen about 220 tons, taken at sea, on her late intended voyage from Glasgow to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Roger Kean, and others, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Sept. 5, 1780.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Thomas McKean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, dated the twenty-sixth day of August last; to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things that to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. And all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

DATED at Philadelphia, the Third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth Year of American Independence.

N.B. A COURT of ADMIRALTY SESSIONS will be held at the same time and place, by the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the Admiralty.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1780.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF,
At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's Alley.

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, rattains, plush, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, lings, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson tea of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on James River, in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, late the place of residence of Colonel William Fleming, and known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT. It contains somewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 of which are very rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the first quality. It is provided with a dwelling-house, stables, barns and out houses, together with an excellent orchard, and is esteemed, in proportion to its size and situation, one of the most valuable estates in that country. For terms, apply to Mrs. BYRD, at West-over, on James River, in Virginia, or to

ROBERT HARE.

THE Owners of the REPAUPA MEADOWS are desired to meet the Managers of said Meadow Company, on the 30th day of September instant, at the house of William Eldridge, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to fix upon a sum of money to be levied on the said meadows, towards the support of the banks, water-works, &c. agreeable to Act of Assembly of New-Jersey in such cases made and provided.

By Order of the Managers,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 1, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Tyrone township, Cumberland county, and now runs at large with his cattle, a little brindled two year old STEER, without a tail. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

August 24, 1780.

FRANCIS WEST.

THE SCOURGE. No. VIII.
LONDON, Saturday, March 13.
To the FREEHOLDERS, BURGESSES AND ELECTORS OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

LET me conjure you, by all you hold dear and valuable on earth, to take a retrospective view of the present *inglorious and ruinous* reign (the infamy of it I need not mention, you all know it, you all feel it, it is in your memories) a reign of *tyranny, injustice and blood*; a reign that will for ever render, without one bright ray of glory, the page of English history wherein it is mentioned, black, dismal and gloomy; a reign that will be read by future generations with horror and detestation. I repeat it again, let me conjure you to do this seriously and attentively, and you will then feel the injuries you have and do suffer, as I feel them, and as every Englishman ought to feel them; you will then be fired with the same spirit of resentment against the authors of them as I am, and boldly stand forth with a firm and determined resolution, not only to punish the traitors, however exalted, but to rescue your country from its *now* impending ruin. It is in your power, and you only can save it.

Your petitions will avail nothing unless you carry into execution, with a spirit that may do honour to your names and to Englishmen, the plan of your *Committees and ASSOCIATIONS*; it is that which gives them weight, force, vigour and consequence, and strikes a tenfold terror into the guilty souls of wicked ministers and their adherents. Remember, that till you *associated*, petitions to *parliament* and remonstrances to the throne were treated with contempt and insult, and you were made the *jest and mockery* of the KING and his corrupt servile tools and slaves; he held out to you the haughty language of an imperial tyrant, trampling on the freedom of mankind and the sacred laws of *justice and humanity*; you were called the mob—the *canaille*—the *dregs* of the people and scum of the earth.—Can ye, O! my countrymen, forget this treatment, and quietly submit to it from a set of base miscreants, who are grown rich and powerful by plundering you of your property, and who want to make you *slaves*? Will ye not, O Britons! enforce your petitions, and *insist* upon the prayer of them being *complied* with, even at the hazard of your lives, and with the sword, should cruel necessity compel it? If this is not done, and speedily, farewell to the liberties of this country. It now depends upon yourselves whether you will deserve those vile reproachful names or not; shew that you are *men*; and you will be treated *like men*, even by the present *pious, just and grateful* king.

IRELAND, which has laboured for years under a heavy weight of English tyranny and oppression, and all the restraints that could be laid on her trade, to keep the people poor and miserable, was denied even the shadow of relief, and some state villain or public traitor (whom the people there never saw) was almost every month added to the *pension* list of that kingdom; it was of no use to remonstrate or complain, redress could not be obtained, oppression succeeded oppression, and while the people *tamely* bore those burthens the king and his ministers were determined to load them with more; but the miseries of the Irish people had no sooner roused them to a sense of their wrongs, and they saw that nothing but *ARMS* could save them from ruin and the baneful corruption of an English court, than the tyrant and his minions were so terrified (as they always will be) at the brave and manly spirit of *freedom*, that they readily granted, thro' *fear*, what *justice* could never obtain. And will you, my fellow-countrymen, be the last, nay neglect, to assert your freedom and your rights, destroy the all grasping power of an arbitrary court, and restore the independency of a British parliament?

Consider that you are the first principles of wealth and power; from your industry, labour and toil, arises all that can be called riches. The king, the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, and all officers civil, naval and military, are supported in luxury and grandeur at your expense, and by the sweat of your brow. Assert, then, your own dignity and consequence in the state, shew that you are *FREEMEN*, and not foreign saleable slaves: You have the sole power over your own purses, and you have an undoubted right to call those to an account who rob or oppress you—you are now reduced almost to beggary, and bondage by the enormity of taxes, partially and oppressively levied by a vile and infamous ministry, and by those miscreant wretches whom you have *raised* as your guardians and protectors to the sacred and important office of senators. These very men, and the prostituted lords in administration, already dread your *meetings and associations*, conscious it will prove their overthrow and the *salvation* of this country, and therefore they have the impudence to call the legality of them in question, as if you had no right to *save yourselves*; they would make you believe it is a great crime to destroy the *influence of the crown*, and to obtain a *free parliament*, and that it is *treason* to appeal to any other law than *their will*; and all this is, because they want to secure themselves in power, and to perpetuate your misery and bondage. The prostituted bench of bishops, and more than two thirds of the clergy, are *bought* over to the side of the court, they are advocates for slavery and shedding human blood. The pulpit, from one corner of the kingdom to the other, as in the time of *Charles the First* and *James the Second*, re-ounds with nothing but blasphemy and nonsense, and the infernal doctrines of *passive obedience and non-resistance*, in order to make you the *same* slaves of a despotic court, and in compliance with the wishes of a *Rigby*, a *Sandwich*, a *Weymouth*, a *North*, &c. who, instead of being fit for ministers of state in a free country, are only fit to disgrace a bawdy house.

Next to your gratitude to heaven, take care, my fellow-countrymen, that you are not wanting to yourselves, at this awful and important moment, in prudence, virtue, courage and resolution; you must be your own friends,—you know who are your enemies and their designs, the king, his ministers, and an execrable majority of your representatives. How modestly they solicited legislative power, how mildly and justly they have exercised it, how strictly they kept their promises, how scrupulously they have adhered to the laws of justice and humanity, asserted your freedom and preserved your property, needs no explanation, you all know it, you all feel it. Reject, then, with scorn and indignation, all those traitorous paricides, who have basely betrayed their trust. Suffer no man to be so much as a candidate, who has given up, or attempted to give up your birthrights, and trucked away your liberties and your property, for an *equivalent* to themselves, at the shrine of royal or ministerial despotism. No, treat all such, wherever they shew themselves, with abhorrence, as the common enemies of mankind, and as the pests and felons of society. You are freemen and men of reason and spirit, awaken your spirit; exert your rea-

son and assert your freedom and your rights; enter into this solemn

ENGAGEMENT:

WE, the freeholders, burgesses and electors of Great-Britain, having for many years past seen with pain, and submitted with a patience which we now see criminal, to the lawless impositions of *corrupt senators*, ambitious, cruel and wicked ministers, and to the arbitrary designs of a despotic court; and finding our freedom invaded, our liberties infringed, our property unjustly taken from us, taxes unnecessarily increased, decay of trade and manufactures, and the glory and honour of our country almost irrecoverably lost, DECLARE AND SOLEMNLY ENGAGE, that we will by all lawful means endeavour to procure and convene a *FREE and INDEPENDENT parliament*; and that we will protect the members of it at the expense of our *BLOOD*. And we do also further engage, that whoever shall presume to *oppose* us, or by any means or artifice *impose* upon us any man who will not subscribe to the following oath or conditions, that we will not suffer him or them to sit as members of the British parliament; and that we will prosecute the instruments of their election, as the betrayers of our rights and subverters of the fundamental laws of the English nation.

OATH OR CONDITIONS.

I hereby solemnly declare, that if I am chosen a member of the house of commons, I will never vote for, nor consent to any supplies being granted to the crown, till such time a proper and just account is given in the parliament of the expenditure of the public money for six years past at least; nor till the author of its mismanagement, or embezzlement, if any such should appear, are brought to condign punishment.—I will use my utmost endeavours to investigate the causes and consequences of the unnatural war with *America*; and by every means in my power, consistent with the honour of my country, endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, and pursue, even to death and destruction, the instruments of that horrid scene of cruelty and blood.—I will move, or strenuously support any motion that may be made for obtaining triennial parliaments.—I will endeavour to obtain an act of parliament for a more equal representation of the people, by taking away the charters from the rotten boroughs in *Cornwall, Wiltshire*, and other places (immediately under the influence of the crown or its creatures) the mere sinks of corruption, where the liberties and properties of Englishmen are bought and sold.—I will endeavour to procure an act of parliament, to prevent placements, pensions and contractors from sitting in the house of commons, under any conditions whatsoever.—I will use every means in my power to check the fatal influence and power of the crown, in a wanton lavish of the public money, by granting useless and unmerited pensions to worthless partisans and traitors, for betraying their country.—I will endeavour to restore to the people, the *one hundred thousand* a year, most unnecessarily, shamefully and traitorously granted to the king by a profligate ministry, and a purchased majority of venal senators, even in the extremity of distress and national ruin.

Unless, my fellow-countrymen, you oblige every candidate, who shall offer himself to your choice, to subscribe to the above, or similar conditions, you are lost forever; the liberties of Englishmen will not be worth contending for at the end of seven years more, should another house of commons equally as corrupt as the present be procured, who will readily support all the mad, wild, wicked and ruinous measures of his *would be* despotic majesty, and his ministers. Make use then, O! Britons, of this glorious opportunity, this precious day of liberty, to recover once more your invaluable privileges, and to obtain a relief from those burthens and oppressions under which we groan; and under which, if you act otherwise, you and the whole kingdom must sink, never to rise again!

THE SCOURGE. No. IX.

London, Saturday, March 25, 1780.

To the PETITIONERS and ASSOCIATORS of the different Counties in England.

GENTLEMEN,

IT must afford some comfort to every true lover of his country, to see the noble spirit that is gone forth among the freeholders, and the undaunted manner in which they despise the threats, and spurn the insinuations and base offers, of the wretched hirelings and worthless pensioners of an abandoned and profligate court and ministry. Such a spirit of patriotism hath more than once rescued this country from slavery and despotism; 'tis this only that can check the ungrateful ambition of kings, and bridle the hasty strides of a corrupt, mean servile ministry. This, properly and effectually exerted, will teach George the third, that to be a king of England, is to be a king of a *free people*, and of necessity to consult and pursue their welfare and happiness, nor attempt by any *influence* to violate or dastardly undermine their liberties and constitution. In the true spirit of Scottish cunning, slavery hath been advancing where we little expected it, prerogative would have alarmed the people, its baneful effects were to be produced in another method where usually nothing was to be dreaded, nor the traitorous hand seen, until employed in riveting the chains which our representatives had forged. We have now attentively to correct our natural governors, the parliament, for basely deserting their delegated trust, and degenerating into the most passive instruments of *court influence*, a softer name for *tyrannical prerogative*. So exceeding vicious are they become, that one of their members has called the house of Commons, the *temple of corruption*, an epithet that conveys the just idea of all that is vile, destructive, and abominable. What but the highest consciousness of guilt? could suffer such a charge to pass unnoticed; such a sting must have cut the souls of the offenders in twain, were there any delicacy or sentiment left; but they heard it with indifference, being determined to laugh all honor and integrity out of countenance. The character and conduct of the *majority* stinks from one end of Europe to the other; it is become an offence to all people, and admiration is harassed at the thought to which depth of wickedness human nature can sink. France, Spain, Germany, and all the world stand amazed at their depravity; and shake with horror at the new steady arrangement of iniquity introduced into the system of life.—In the annals of infamy, can there be found wickedness equal to this, "that many members of the majority have declared in private, the measures of the ministry to be entirely destructive to the welfare of their country, and the common acceptance of morality and behaviour;" yet go into the house, vote for those measures, and give legal active operation and authority to what they own must end in the ruin of all probity and confidence among men. It is a pity the names of such members were not publicly known, sentiment of concealment is a crime, if not bordering upon a participation of the vice; they ought to be held

up as a public mark of scorn and derision, that all might mark them and flag such miscreants from society, as a pest of the most dangerous complexion.

In the small space of twenty years, this nation is reduced from the highest pinnacle of glory in herself to the very verge of destruction; in the concerns of Europe to the greatest insignificance; for many think, that the court's destructive system had great weight in the affair of the Venetian ambassador, as if justice gave way to the fear of having Venice as another enemy upon our backs. Had the malice and invention of hell itself been gathered for the downfall of this country, the plan and prosecution of measures could not have essentially differed from those profected by a set of men, who, to dazzle and deceive a misguided man, have the impudence to assume to themselves the title of *the king's friends*.—This cabal, I am afraid, will still be countenanced by the man who twenty years ago had the plea of youth and inexperience on his side; this was urged and admitted by the public, as of compassion, but now charity itself cannot longer operate; when a man is arrived at mature age and must see, if he is not wilfully blind, the misconduct of his servants, a perseverance in error discovers a malignant fixed principle, that must and ought to undergo some amendment and coercion. What must be the future prospect of this country, when one of the *king's friends*, and one entrusted with the education of our *future king* said, "that the people of this country were too selfish to their prince, and that all our present miseries proceeded from the king *not having power enough*;" if this notion is rooted in the mind of the *prince of Wales*, the consequences will be dreadful; he will consider himself and act as a king, de jure divino, and look upon the people as chattels of his domestic estate. But Mr. Smelt should know, that a king in this country hath all power to do good, and none to do harm; he should know, that our laws and constitution will make a king good in spite of himself; if he should be vicious in habit, the guardians of our liberties, if they are honest, have a power of controul, to make him submit to further the prosperity of his people and his own honour. This *king's friend*, Mr. Smelt, should know, that the house of Hanover was adopted by the people of this country; they were foreigners, aliens, and as such, terms of adoption were offered. The house of Hanover, it is true, was allied by a very distant affinity to the blood of their ancient kings, in a female descent; but the people in representation exerted a right of succession that was unknown and never existed before, for the purpose of having a head to the empire attached to the Protestant religion and the liberties of the kingdom. In consequence of an exertion of the primitive power of the people, in prejudice, if I may so say, to their natural princes, the house of Hanover ascended the imperial throne of these kingdoms, and from trifling princes and electors of Germany, became sovereigns of the then first kingdom in Europe. I detest the thought, that the people of this country could not defend and maintain their liberties without the succour and support of the house of Brunswick; it is a fulsome piece of flattery, that bids fair to answer the worst intentions; they could and did defend their liberties; nay, so far, to the prosecution of one hypocritical tyrant to death, and another bloated man to banishment.

James the second was driven from this country for the violation of our laws; let it be said he abdicated, it matters little, saving the contradiction in terms; for if he was rex jure divino he could not abdicate, that quod eodem jure divino could suffer no abscence, forfeit, or alienation; but his tenure to the crown was by jure divinum, a popular compact, and a violation of that compact annihilated his right of holdance, and the power returned to its primitive resource, the people. I laugh at the term abdication; he flew from a just account with his people, because he was certain of meeting his reward; the rod of justice followed him, and he was not disposed to undergo the discipline. In good truth, many apologies can be made for the conduct of James the second; he was bred up in the maxims of the Romish church, that engender slavery in their principles; he was educated with the highest notions of his prerogative; he thought he was doing actions acceptable to God, in introducing Popery;—I question, whether he would not have suffered death, rather than countenance any system of policy that tends to the destruction of honor and integrity, even in private life; he had too much unreserved honesty, his zeal wanted the refinement of modern politics; for instead of directly pushing for the prize of his calling, had he used an enormous overplus of extraordinary revenues voted in parliament, in secret *underhand influence*, he would have stood a better chance of succeeding in his designs, and prevented the ruin of his family, and the melancholy reflections of a beggarly exile. What he attempted by his *family prerogative, de jure hereditatis divino*, may be attempted to be done by *secret influence*, only with this difference, he endeavoured to enforce his prerogative without burdening his people with extraordinary taxes for bribes, under the pretence of the exigencies of the state; for *secret influence* requires bribing in every instance to keep its miserable acceptors close to the work of their own infamy, and the ruin of their fellow-citizens. The framers of the Bill of Rights, and Act of Settlement, did not foresee *secret influence*;—whether William foresaw it, or what were the motives of his objections to the objects of succession, are hid in the arena of family affairs;—they little dreamed, that the laws and liberties of this country could ever be thought to be in danger under the house of Hanover;—they thought *gratitude*, at least, would secure their posterity from such alarms, even if oaths and promises should lose their accustomed force; but their posterity have seen years of experiments; for I insist upon it, in the very being, nature, latitude and spirit of our constitution, James the second, by his *prerogative*, did not offer a more violent attack to the constitution, than *secret influence* hath done since, in the repeated expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, and the conduct of government to the Americans. Where is the difference between a king exacting taxes without consent of parliament, and *secret influence*, illegally intruding members against the consent of the constituents; that assume a power of taxing which they were never invested with? Let *secret influence*, my countrymen, be the object of destruction; guard against it, as you would against a concealed coluber in gramine paratis, vulnere morderet letib; let not *born and bred a Briton*, the tyrant, lull you into a false security; let not *loving subjects*, this pap of a state cradle, be administered in the mouth, in order, through your representatives, to turn in the stomach; stand firm in *associations* for your own safety, and the honor and happiness of your prince; *associations* have alarmed the vendors of bribes and the bribed, because it is the only old constitutional mode of bringing them to punishment; here abide, as to a center fixed; remember, your all is at

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JUNIUS MINOR.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.
Extract of a letter from General Gates, to the President of
Congress, dated Hillsborough, August 20, 1780.

S I R,
The deepest distress and anxiety of mind, I am obli-
ged to acquaint your Excellency with the defeat of the
troops under my command. I arrived with the Maryland
line, the artillery, and the North-Carolina militia, on the
13th instant, at Rugely, 13 miles from Camden; took
post there, and was the next day joined by General Ste-
vens, with 700 militia from Virginia; Col. Sumpter, who
was at the Waxaws with 400 South-Carolina militia, had,
the Sunday before, killed and taken near 300 of the en-
emy, who were posted at the Hanging Rock. This, and
other strokes upon the enemy's advanced posts, occasioned
their calling in all their out posts to Camden. The 15th,
at day light, I reinforced Col. Sumpter with 300 North-
Carolina militia, 100 of the Maryland line, and two 3
pounders from the artillery, having previously ordered
him down from the Waxaws, and directed, as soon as the
reinforcements joined him, that he should proceed down
the Wateree, opposite to Camden, intercept any stores
coming to the enemy, and particularly the troops from
Ninety-six, who were likewise withdrawn from that post.
This was well executed by Col. Sumpter, as his letter
enclosed will shew.

Having communicated my plan to the General officers,
in the afternoon of the 15th instant, it was resolved to
march at 10 at night, to take post in a very advantageous
situation, with a deep creek in front, seven miles from
Camden; the heavy baggage, &c. being ordered to march
immediately by the Waxaw road. At 10 the army began
to march in the following order.—Col. Armand's legion
in front, supported on both flanks by Col. Potterfield's
regiment, and the light infantry of the militia, the ad-
vanced guard of infantry, the Maryland line, with their
artillery in front of the brigades, the North-Carolina
militia, the Virginia militia, the artillery, &c. and the
rear guard. Having marched about five miles, the legion
was charged by the enemy's cavalry, and well supported
on the flanks, as they were ordered, by Col. Potterfield,
who beat back the enemy's horse, and was himself un-
fortunately wounded; but the enemy's infantry advancing
with a heavy fire, the troops in front gave way to the first
Maryland brigade, and a confusion ensued, which took
some time to regulate. At length, the army was ranged
in line of battle, in the following order: Gen. Gilt's bri-
gade upon the right, with his right close to a swamp, the
North-Carolina militia in the centre, and the Virginia
militia, with the light infantry and Potterfield's corps,
upon the left; the artillery divided to the brigades, and
the first Maryland brigade as a corps de reserve, and to
cover the cannon in the road, at a proper distance in the
rear. Col. Armand's corps were ordered to the left, to
support the left flank and oppose the enemy's cavalry. At
daylight the enemy attacked and drove in our light party
in front, when I ordered the left to advance and attack
the enemy; but to my astonishment, the left wing and
North-Carolina militia gave way. Gen. Caswell and my-
self, assisted by a number of officers, did all in our power
to rally the broken troops, but to no purpose; for the
enemy coming round the left flank of the Maryland divi-
sion, completely routed the route of the whole militia, who left
the Continentals to oppose the enemy's whole force. I
endeavoured, with Gen. Caswell, to rally the militia at
some distance, on an advantageous piece of ground, but
the enemy's cavalry continuing to harra's their rear, they
ran like a torrent, and bore all before them. Hoping yet,
that a few miles in the rear, they might recover from
their panic, and again be brought into order, I contin-
ued my endeavour, but this likewise proved in vain.

The militia having taken to the woods, in all directions,
I concluded with Gen. Caswell, to retire towards Char-
lotte. I got there late in the night, but reflecting that
there was no prospect of collecting a force at that place,
adequate to the defence of the country, I proceeded with
all possible dispatch hither, to endeavour to fall upon some
plan of defence, in conjunction with the legislative body
of the State. I shall immediately dispatch a flag to Lord
Cornwallis, to know the situation of our wounded, and
the number and condition of the prisoners in his hands.

City of a letter from Col. Sumpter, to Gen. Gates, dated
Wateree ferry, August 15, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,
I HAVE just time to inform you, that early this morn-
ing I took possession of all the pass ways over the Wateree
river, from Elkinesford to Mr Whitears ferry, five
miles below Camden. The enemy had guards at many
different places upon the river, all of which was evacu-
ated last night or this morning, and the guards ordered
into Camden, except those at Wateree ferry, which was
continued on both sides of the river, of which the guard
upon the west side, was surprised by a party of my men,
who killed seven, took about thirty prisoners, among
which was Col. Cary, their commander, together with
thirty-eight waggons, loaded with corn, rum, &c. also a
number of horses; the boats are all upon the opposite side
of the river, the ground upon this side is very bad, the
enemy keep up a constant fire, but I have received no
damage yet; I intend to keep possession, if I can, until I
am honoured with your Excellency's further commands.
I should not have been so precipitate in my movements,
but forefaw the excessive disadvantage that would result
from their having the communication open, whereby they
was constantly receiving both men and provisions.

The number of troops, regulars I mean, do not exceed
1200, and not as many as 1000 of the militia, who are
generally sickly and much dispirited; there is a reinforce-
ment said to be upon the road from town, will arrive in
two days, the number about five hundred.

As soon as possible will give you a more particular ac-
count of what is passing.

I am Dear General, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS SUMPTER.

His Excellency General Gates.

P. S. I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency,
that I have this instant made about seventy prisoners, all
British, six waggons, baggage, &c. just from Ninety-Six,
many of the prisoners are sick.

Extract of a letter from Governor Nash to the Delegates
of North-Carolina, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 23, 1780.

SINCE our late defeat near Camden, I delayed writing
till I could give you some certain account of that unhap-
py affair. The militia, except one North-Carolina regi-
ment, commanded on the occasion by Col. Dixon, of the
regulars, gave way on the first fire, and fled with the ut-
most precipitation. The regulars and the regiment just

mentioned, bravely stood and pushed bayonets to the last.
By the defection of the militia, the enemy were able to
turn the left of the standing troops and to bend their
whole force against them. The conflict was obstinate and
bloody, and lasted for fifteen minutes. After our brave
troops had retreated from the ground, they were fiercely
charged by a party of British horse, whom they repulsed,
and, to their immortal honor, made good their retreat.
General Caswell has sent in a flag, and a surgeon to attend
the wounded. As yet we have no particular account of
the fate of the missing, except of a few principal officers,
among these is the Baron de Kalb, said to be mortally
wounded. Generals Gilt, Smallwood, Stephens, Ruther-
ford, Butler and Gregory are safe, so is Col. Gunby,
who was said to be killed. To add to our misfortunes,
Colonel Sumpter, who the day before the action had cap-
tured a party of the British, with forty waggons, was the
day after the action overtaken and surprised near the
Hanging Rock, by a party of the British horse. They
came on him so unprepared, as to oblige him and his men
to fly to the woods, leaving their prisoners, waggons, and
even their arms behind them. General Stephens writes
to General Gates, that he has collected between 7 and
800 of the Virginia militia and state troops. General
Caswell made a stand at Charlotte, near the boundary line,
and called in upwards of 1000 fresh men. These he ad-
ded to Col. Sumpter's party of about 700, and gave him
the command of the whole, whilst he came here. I have
ordered out three regiments from this district, and mean-
to put them under the command of General Sumner, and
the officers of three regular regiments of this state; so
that I hope in a few days we shall be able to assume a to-
lerable good countenance.

Extract of a letter from General Gates to the President of
Congress, dated Hillsborough, August 30, 1780.

S I R,
I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency, for the
perusal of Congress, my letter of this date to General
Washington.

Extract from the enclosed letter to General Washington, dated
Hillsborough, August 30, 1780.

SINCE my public letter to Congress, I have been able
to collect authentic returns of the killed, wounded and
missing of the officers of the Maryland line, Delaware
regiment, artillery, and those of the legion under Col.
Armand. They are enclosed.

The militia broke so early in the day, and scattered in
so many directions upon their retreat, that very few have
fallen into the hands of the enemy. By the firmness and
bravery of the continental troops, the victory is far from
bloodless on the part of the foe, they having upwards of
500 men, with officers in proportion, killed and wounded.
Lord Cornwallis remained with his army at Camden when
I received the last accounts from thence. Two days after
the action of the 16th, fortune seemed determined to
continue to distress us; for Col. Sumpter, having marched
near 40 miles up the river Wateree, halted with the wag-
gons and prisoners he had taken on the fifteenth. By
some indiscretion, the men were surprized, cut off from
their arms, the whole routed and the waggons and priso-
ners retaken. Col. Sumpter, since his surprize and de-
feat up the west side of the Wateree, has reinflated and
increased his corps to upwards of 1000 men. I have di-
rected him to continue to harra's the enemy upon that
side; Lord Cornwallis will therefore be cautious how he
makes any considerable movement to the eastward, while
this corps remains in force upon his left flank, and the
main army is in a manner cantoned in his front. Anxious
for the public good, I shall continue my unwearied en-
deavour to stop the progress of the enemy, to reinstate
our affairs, to re-commence an offensive war, and recover
our losses in these Southern States.

The enclosed RETURN is as follows:
LIST of Continental Officers killed, captivated, wounded
and missing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th of August,
1780.

KILLED.
The Honourable Major-General the Baron de Kalb.
Capt. Williams, 6th Maryland regt. Capt. Duvall, 2d
ditto; Lieut. Donovan, 6th ditto; Lieut. and Adjutant
Coleman, artillery.

WOUNDED.
Captains, Somervell, 6th Maryland regt. Gibson, 5th
ditto, and Roan, Virginia State artillery. Lieuts. Du-
vall, 3d Maryland regt. and Sears, 2d ditto. Ensign
Fickle, 7th ditto.

PRISONERS.
Lieutenant-Colonels, Wolford, 5th Maryland regt.
wounded; Vaughan, Delaware regt. Potterfield, Virginia
State regt. wounded; De Bufon, Aid de Camp to Gen. de
Kalb, wounded. Majors, Winder, 1st Maryland regt.
Patton, Delaware regt. and Pinckney, Aid de Camp to
Gen. Gates, wounded. Captains, Brice, 3d Maryland
regt. Hoops, 4th ditto; Lynch and Hamilton, 5th ditto;
Hardman, 2d ditto, wounded; Smith, 3d ditto; Dor-
sey, artillery, ditto; La Brune, legion, ditto; Rhoads
and Lamonth, Delaware regt. Capt. Lieut. Waters, ar-
tillery. Lieutenants, Shoemaker and Hanlon, 4th Mary-
land regt. wounded; Read, 5th ditto; Norris, 6th, di-
tto; Wallace and Mofsley, artillery; Foot, legion; Duff
and Skillington, Delaware regt. Lieut. and Adj. Purvis,
ditto. Ensigns, Burgiss, 4th Maryland regt. and Roach,
Delaware regt. Volunteers, Neilson, 6th Maryland regt.
wounded, and Rutledge, 4th ditto.

MISSING.
Captains, Morris, 7th Maryland regt. wounded; Gaffa-
way, 2d ditto. Lieut. Gaffaway, 2d ditto. Capt. Mere-
dith, and Capt. Lieut. Blair, artillery.

S I R,
The above is the most accurate return I can obtain at
present—those who have received slight contusions which
do not hinder their doing duty, are not included.

Hillsborough, Aug. 29, 1780.

Your most obedient humble servant,
O. H. WILLIAMS.
N. B. Seven hundred non-commissioned officers and sol-
diers, of the Maryland division, have re-joined the army.
An exact return thereof shall be sent by next conveyance.

HORATIO GATES.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, August 18.

"The enemy have lately killed and taken near 400
men, women and children from Licking Creek, near
Kentucky, and it is probable their next attempt will be
against this part of the country. But I flatter myself they
cannot approach us with a considerable force, without
being discovered by the friendly Indians, who will give
immediate notice."

The letter of marque sloop, Eclipse, from St. Croix,
was lost on Wednesday last on the Brandywine, loaded
with salt, rum, sugar, cordage, &c. Job Pray, com-
mander. She fell in with and took the brig Recovery, to the

southward of Bermuda, bound to Charlestown, with 117
puncheons of rum, for the British troops there; which
vessel is arrived."

Letters from Matomkin, of the 31st ult. and Balti-
more, of the 9th inst. mention a French fleet, of 18 or 19
men of war, being seen to the northward of the Capes of
Virginia, supposed to be bound to Rhode-Island; of
which we may probably be able to give a more perfect
account in our next.

* * The Members of the PHILADELPHIA FREE-DE-
BATING SOCIETY, are desired to take notice, that their
next meeting stands adjourned to the 16th of this instant,
to meet at the usual place at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Society,
BENJAMIN SAY, Secretary.

To the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for
Members of Assembly, in the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,
THE honour and confidence manifested to me, by
choosing me one of your representatives in Assem-
bly, for several years past, merits my warmest acknow-
ledgements, but as it is my misfortune to be of a very
weakly habit of body, my attendance in Assembly, espe-
cially in the winter season, is exceedingly distressing and
dangerous, for which reason, I request you not to choose
me into that office at the next election, which will be
particularly acknowledged by your very humble servant,
+ GERARDUS WYNKOOP.

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, will be SOLD by public
ve due,

THE FRIENDSHIP SALT-WORKS, situate
on Great Egg-harbour, two miles to the eastward of
Ablecom bridge, together with all the buildings, im-
provements and implements necessary for carrying on the
business. The works consist of 8 wrought iron pans, viz.
1 boiler, 22 by 16 feet, 3 ditto, 16 by 12 and half feet,
and 4 making pans, 16 by 7 and half feet, all lately set
up on a new construction, far superior to any other on the
continent; and are capable of making a very considerable
quantity of salt, supposed about 100 bushels per day.
Also a good dwelling house, salt-house, store-house and
stables, a large covered cistern, 100 feet long, 22 feet
wide, and 2 feet deep; the whole erected on a pleasant
and healthy point of land. The unexpired term of the
lease thereof, and the privilege of cutting wood within
one mile of the works, at the moderate price of one bu-
shel of salt for 30 cords of wood, is also for sale. These
works are supplied with water from the bay (of the best
quality) which is pumped into the cistern by water.

At the same time and place will be also sold, the re-
mainder of the company's stock on hand, consisting of
a number of horses and waggons, flour, Indian corn, oats
and salt provisions, and a variety of household and kitchen
furniture, &c. The whole of the works will be fold to-
gether or separate as best suit the purchasers. The sale
to continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Coffee-house, in
Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. September,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Hatfield township;
about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres,
6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the
rest arable and pasture; the whole under good fence, with
a log house and barn thereon. It is late the property
of John Wright, and is not inferior to any in the coun-
try. For farther particulars, enquire of Henry Osborne,
Esq; Attorney at law, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or
the subscriber, in Germantown.

+ OWEN FERRIS.

Reading, Berks county, August 15, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all public house-keepers
of Berks county, who are in arrears for their li-
cences of last year, and those who have not discharged
theirs for the ensuing year, to make immediate payment
at the Prothonotary's office, as no indulgence can be given.
It is also expected that those indebted for any arrearsages
of excise, will make immediate payment at same place.

Worcester township, Philadelphia county, Sept. 9, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of pasture from a brigade of wag-
gons, in public service, the following HORSES, viz.
A bay gelding, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, branded
on the near shoulder with the letter R, and O on the but-
tock; strayed on the night of the 22d of August, near
the Red Lion, on Bristol road. Also a strawberry roan
mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high; and a brown
mare, about 10 years old, 15 or 16 hands high; both
mares strayed on the 3d instant out of pasture at the camp,
near Trenton, in New Jersey. Whoever takes up said
creatures, so that the owners may get them again, shall
have the above reward, and reasonable charges, and for
either in porportion, paid by

+ FREDERICK CONRAD, W. M.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Hughes,
late of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, deceas-
ed, are hereby requested to make immediate payment;
and all those who have any demands whatsoever against
said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts,
properly attested, that the same may be discharged accord-
ing to law. ALEXANDER AND THOMAS HUGHES.

N. B. The subscribers take this public method to in-
form JOSHUA HUGHES (if living) youngest son of
the above deceased, that there is a considerable legacy left
him by his father.

THE subscriber doth hereby inform the public, that
he has provided a STAGE WAGON to ac-
commodate passengers going from Philadelphia to Tren-
ton; to set off from the Cross Keys tavern, at the corner
of Third and Chestnut-streets, on every Tuesday at eight
o'clock, and return on Wednesday evening. Those
Gentlemen and Ladies that favour him with custom, may
depend on quick dispatch and good accommodations, by
JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD. +

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in
West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, about
the tenth of July last, a small ferrel MARE, 8 or 9 years
old, a natural trotter, is hipshot, has a blaze in her face,
the off hind foot white, and shod before. The owner is
desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and
take her away.
JOHN IRWIN. \$

Bristol township, August 24, 1780.

WAS taken up on Old-York road, 7 miles from Phi-
ladelphia, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high,
age unknown, paces and trots, shod before, branded with
the letter R on his near shoulder. The owner's desired
to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him
away.
+ SAMUEL HARPER.

* * Want of room obliges us to omit some Advertis-
ments, which shall be inserted next week.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,
I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the last annual election, by voting me the highest on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commission for that purpose, by his Excellency the President of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the situation of my family and private affairs are such, that it would be very inconvenient for me to serve in that office any longer; therefore request you will at the next election choose some other suitable person for said office; in the room and stead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble servant,
DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Chester Sept. 4, 1780.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,
As the present Sheriff of the said county of Chester declines serving the office any longer than till the next election, and being solicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myself a Candidate for said office at the next annual election, and do further solicit the votes and interest of the Freemen of said county as far as will be agreeable to said Electors, which favour shall ever be acknowledged by your humble servant,
JOSHUA VAUGHAN. #

Chester, Sept. 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next, THE PLANTATION that the subscriber now lives upon, situated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West-Jersey; it contains about 80 acres of land, 20 of which is wood, about 20 acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fences, and well supplied with water. There is on the premises a handsome new frame house, two stories high, 40 feet front by 26 feet deep, and a ten foot piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage house, with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle-house, poultry house, smoke-house, barn, cow-house, with head-stalls for 12 cows, cart-house, and several other convenient buildings, all new, also a hay-house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs, two orchards containing about 150 trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plums and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage, that the house buildings are pleasantly and well situated, and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, merchant, Philadelphia, or to ISAAC HAZLEHURST on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 23th of August last, off the plantation of Lewis Davis, in Springfield township, Chester county, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with three white feet, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, three years old this grass, a thin mane, carries lofty before, his tail docked short, has good courage, a natural trotter, and canter well. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by
CALEB DAVIS. #

West-Nantmill, Chester county, August 28, 1780.

TAKEN up, on the 16th instant, on the Horse shoe road, about a mile from the Manor Meeting, opposite Samuel Mackieduff's mill, a large BAY GELDING, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near said mill
JAMES GILLEYLAND. #

SOME time last June came to the plantation of Elisha Barton, in Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, a black HORSE, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
ELISHA BARTON. #

WAS taken up, within the inclosure of John Johnson, of Lower Dublin township, in the forepart of the summer of the year 1775, a brown HORSE, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark. Taken up, within the inclosure of Bridget Rambo, in Lower Dublin township, the 6th day of January last, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock WC. nine years old. Also taken up, within the inclosure of John Townham, of Lower Dublin township aforesaid, about two years ago, a bay MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark, and was with foal at the time she was taken-up. The owner or owners are desired to come, and prove their property within two months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold according to law. # August 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, the 20th of July last, a bay MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and one hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
AMOS SUBERS. #

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, #.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the Schooner or Vessel called the LEWIS, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of some harbour in Chesapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and sent into this port, and libelled against as prize, by Nicholl Folsdick, and others, qui tam, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, #.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, for the trial of the Schooner or Vessel called the GAGE, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of some harbour in Chesapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and sent into this port, and libelled against as prize, by Nicholl Folsdick, qui tam, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

ONE Hundred Acres of good LAND, within three miles of the city, to be let for a term of years
One Hundred Acres of excellent PASTURE, within the same distance, to be let for the remainder of the season.

A HOUSE to be let, that is well-calculated for a genteel Tavern, in an elegant situation, with 80 acres of land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well-situated TOWN-LOTS to be sold, or let on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printers. #

Two Hundred Dollars Reward

STOLEN, out of the pasture of George Brinton, in Birmingham township, on the night of the 19th inst. a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, the two off feet white, three years old last spring, no brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
August 21, 1780. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
Governor of Maryland

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of last month, the Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Fulling-Mill, late the property of Colonel Isaac Perkins of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reason to suspect the said mills were maliciously set on fire by some abandoned persons: For the discovery of, and bringing to condign punishment, the perpetrators of such an atrocious crime, I do hereby promise a PARDON to any person concerned in burning or setting fire to the said mills (provided he or she be not the principal) who shall first make discovery to a Magistrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the said crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Sec'y.

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person (the principal concerned excepted) that shall first discover to a Magistrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or setting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of last month, so that he, she or they be prosecuted to conviction.
ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build said Mills.
July 8, 1780. # I. P.

Just printed, and to be sold by STEINER and CIST, at their Printing-Office, in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street.

A neat and correct Edition of

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation,

By JOHN PERRIN.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand and seven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinson's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, several coal pits, and a large number of fine springs of water. There is one plantation that consists of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and pastures, and five other cabin improvements with small clearings. I have had quiet possession of this land ever since the year seventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late established Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. specie, dollars at six shillings, half johannes at forty-eight, other specie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at six shillings. Application may be made to the subscriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. #6w. RICH WILLIS.
July 30, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,
AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the ensuing general Election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be on the return for the said office; which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by
Your sincere friend and humble servant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,
INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,
I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General Elections, and once more request the favour of your votes at the ensuing Election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by
Your obedient humble servant,
JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,
At the Instance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cause of our Country, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by
Camp. near Trenton, Your humble Servant,
August 24, 1780. WILLIAM WILL.

C P & N. RAGUET,

In Front-street, five Doors below Walnut-street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muscovado SUGARS, in Hogheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;
And a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shalcons, Sewing Silk, Twill, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and English Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c.

REDLYON RACES.

New-Castle County, August 18, 1780.

TO BE RUN FOR, over LAWSON'S PLAINS, on the 27th of SEPTEMBER next, a Purse of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the best in three four mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age; a full bred horse, aged, carries nine stone and a half, ten pounds a year for age, and ten pounds for each quarter of blood; mares allowed three pounds and a half. On the 28th, a Purse of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be run for as above. On the 29th, a Purse of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, the best in three three mile heats. And on the 30th, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE, free as above, the best in three two mile heats, the winning horse each day excepted. Three horses to start, or no race; and to start at half after one o'clock each day. No horse to start without a proper certificate, under the breeder's hand, of the age and blood of each horse, to be shewn and entered with the subscriber two days before starting, or pay double entrance at the post. No stalls or booths admitted inside the course, nor none kept by any person (except a subscriber) before he pays Three Hundred Dollars.

WILLIAM CARSON.

RAN AWAY from the Constable of Northampton township this day, A certain JAMES BRADFIELD, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black straight hair, and is of a dark complexion. Whoever takes up the said James Bradfield, and secures him in Philadelphia goal, shall receive a Reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by
July 20, 1780. # JOHN BARNES, Constable.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-street, near Sixth-street, bounded westward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eastward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-street, and 90 feet deep. Also a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-street, and 130 feet on Green-street, opposite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewise a lot on Green-street, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second streets. For terms apply to
JAMES ASH, in Vine-street.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Camington, near Coat-s's Burying-ground, on the 2d of August inst. a Black HORSE, branded on the near thigh CA. and on the near shoulder PP. Whoever secures the horse, and brings him to the owner, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for horse and thief, paid by
August 13, 1780. # MICHAEL STIVER.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-east corner of Front and Pine-streets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogheads; salt in tierces; Muscovado sugar in hogheads and barrels; molasses in hogheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. #